

MUSEUM OF RECLAIMED URBAN SPACE



THE MUSEUM OF
RECLAIMED
URBAN SPACE

PEOPLE'S CLIMATE
MARCH
TURN UP

DIRECT &
EDUCATE

155 AVENUE C
NEW YORK, NY
10009

Cover: Les Muses Tanguent Marching Band

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URBAN SPACE**

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This is the story of space: space alive, space rooted, space transformed. Through community activism and collective care, the urban landscape of Manhattan's Lower East Side was revolutionized. From dereliction and abandonment came a touchstone of sustainable urban design.

This is the story of how a resilient NYC community rose from the mire of a financial crisis, decades of redlining, targeted governmental disinvestment, and city-led attacks on collective space. Through activism and direct action, the community resisted, reclaimed their neighborhood, and implemented a more sustainable vision for their city.

The New York of today is a result of their work—against all odds.

**A BROKE(N)
CITY**

★★★★
FINAL

DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER ©

15¢

Vol. 57, No. 109

New York, N.Y. 10017, Thursday, October 30, 1975*

Sunny, cool, 47-55. Details p. 135

FORD TO CITY: DROP DEAD

Vows He'll Veto Any Bail-Out



President Ford gives his message at Washington's National Press Club yesterday.

Abe, Carey Rip Stand

Stocks Skid, Dow Down 12

*Three pages of stories
begin on page 3; full text
of Ford's speech on page 36*

October 30, 1975

In 1975, New York City was in a deep financial crisis: suffering from national economic stagnation, a drastic loss in tax revenue due to the middle-class flight to suburbia, and an intransigent credit market, the city was \$11 billion in debt. Facing the looming specter of bankruptcy, the city tightened its belt.

Though city-wide, this economic crisis disproportionately affected the working class—in many cases, tenants were no longer able to pay their rent, nor landlords their mortgages. As New York spiraled deeper into financial turmoil, the city reached out to the federal government for assistance in a bailout request that President Ford famously denied. The iconic Daily News headline read, “Ford to City: Drop Dead!”

When landlords heard this, many of them chose to abandon their buildings. In many lower income neighborhoods—especially the South Bronx and Lower East Side—the city also introduced inhumane austerity measures and significantly reduced basic social services such as street maintenance, garbage pickup, policing, and fire/ambulance services. Eventually, even schools began to close. This rampant disinvestment hit these already-struggling neighborhoods especially hard.

Between 1970 and 1980, over 40% of the buildings in the South Bronx were abandoned or lost to fire; the Lower East Side suffered similar losses, albeit on a smaller scale. While some of these fires were due to individual attempts to create heat, many were due to deliberate arson by landlords in order to collect insurance payouts. Governmental policy decisions such as redlining and widespread closures of firehouses in poor, nonwhite neighborhoods ultimately displaced thousands of residents and led these areas to become dangerous, impoverished, and severely under-serviced. Thus, urban decay: buildings fell into disrepair, and many were either entirely abandoned or only partially occupied.



Building in Flames, East First Street

Throughout the 1970s, many fires decimated historic New York buildings and left squalid abandoned lots in their wake. In some cases, the New York Fire Department over-hosed small fires in order to structurally weaken buildings.

**COMMUNITY
UPRISING**

On the Lower East Side of New York, or the East Village, a longstanding community of musicians, artists, and activists were fed up with the increasing crime, city austerity measures, and general degradation of their neighborhood. They did not want to leave the space that they loved, the neighborhood that they had cultivated and that had cultivated them in turn. They took matters into their own hands.

These community members began to organize, taking over and refurbishing abandoned buildings. Through workshops and skill-shares, they taught each other carpentry, electrics, and plumbing. Often, they used recycled materials from derelict buildings to create functional, safe, and communal spaces. These buildings became known as squats, or homesteads.

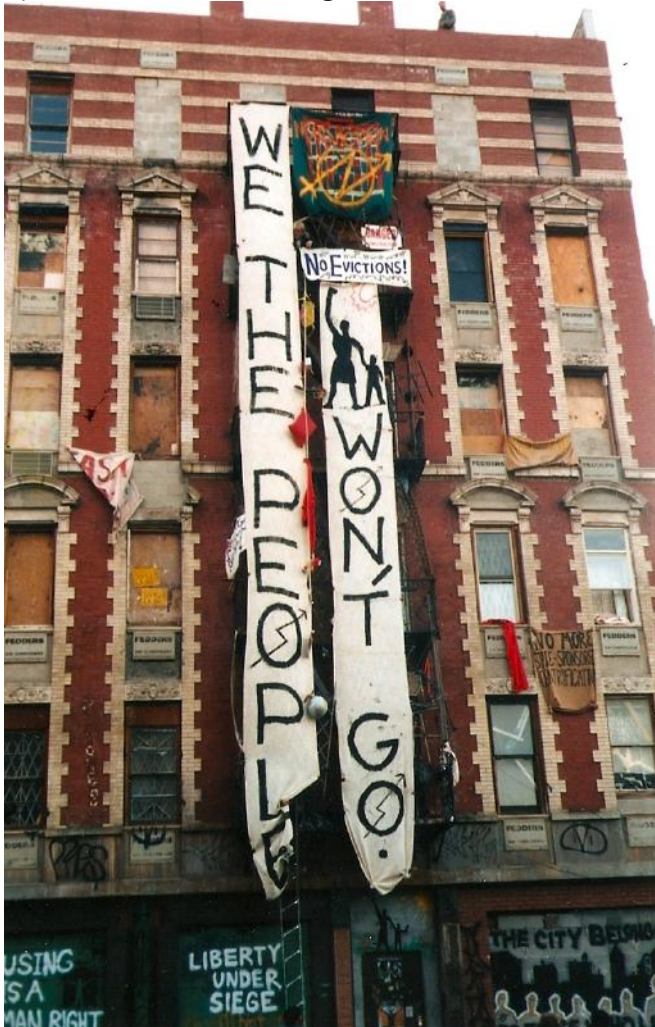


Photo Courtesy of Amy Starcheski



Photo Courtesy of Maggie Wrigley





Early Days of a Community Garden, c. 1976
The lot that became El Jardín del Paraíso.
E 5th Street, between Avenues C & D
Photo courtesy of Marlis Momber



ABC No Rio Social Center

ABC No Rio, a squat founded in 1980, still serves as a local arts collective featuring a gallery space, printing studios, darkroom, public computer lab, and performance spaces. ABC No Rio works to combat the oftentimes hierarchical and inaccessible New York art scene by involving local artists and community members in the art-making process.



Punk Shows at ABC No Rio Squat, 1991

Photo by Justine DeMetrick

Performance by punk group Yuppicide at ABC No Rio Squat, located at 156 Rivington Street, NYC.

During this same period of economic crisis, empty lots full of debris spread across New York City as a result of burnt-down buildings. Community members cleaned up these abandoned lots, dragged out the debris, spread soil, and cultivated gardens in these newly-reclaimed spaces.

As these changes became commonplace, community groups began organizing, and established a collective structure to maintain these existing gardens and create new ones. Liz Christy and the Green Guerrillas were crucial to the development of these gardens.

The Liz Christy Garden was the first community garden in NYC. It was founded in 1973 on the Northeast corner of Bowery and Houston Street. Christy and the Green Guerrillas cleaned up a vacant lot, spread topsoil, built raised beds, and began planting. This garden served as a model for other community initiatives and local gardens throughout Manhattan's Lower East Side. Throughout the 70's and 80's, Christy provided training and technical assistance to hundreds of community gardens.



Elizabeth "Liz" Christy at the Liz Christy Garden, 1974
Photo courtesy of Donald Loggins.

The Green Guerrillas, formed in 1973, helped to form new green spaces and gardens with their Seed Bomb campaign. They packed seeds into “dirt bombs” of soil and hurled them into abandoned lots: the iconography of destruction as a tool of creation.

As the Liz Christy garden began receiving more attention, the Green Guerrillas changed their focus to experiment with the growing plants and raising crops in an unforgiving urban environment. The group also ran workshops and partnered with other community organizers and activists to reclaim hundreds of gardens around lower Manhattan.

Throughout these campaigns, the people of the East Village rose up and took control of their community. Through this process of (re)building, they prioritized traditional communal values over top-down, corporatocratic ideals. Along with rehabilitating the land, rebuilding derelict homes, and implementing recycling systems, the residents of the East Village began to cultivate food in their community gardens.



Abandoned lot on the corner of 9th and Ave C, 1975; later to become La Plaza Cultural Community Garden.
Photo courtesy of Camille Perrottet.



Early Picture of La Plaza Cultural Community Garden, 1976

Photo courtesy of Marlis Momber

Community members joined together, founding La Plaza Cultural Community Garden. From CHARAS Community Center, to squatters, to gang members, many members of East Village community played an important role in building this garden.



La Plaza Cultural Community Garden, 2019

During the 1980s, La Plaza faced pressure from the city and developers who wanted to build over the garden. After a number of court cases, La Plaza was given official legal protection in 2002. This garden has been at the forefront of sustainable design, serving as a site for Buckminster Fuller's geodesic dome and artist Gordon Matta-Clark's large-scale amphitheater. The garden now boasts organic agriculture, hügelkultur beds, medicinal herb gardens, composting facilities, water reclamation systems, a water purification system, and a solar pavilion.



Save El Bohio

In 1979, Lower East Side community activist organization CHARAS took over P.S. 64, a dilapidated school building. They turned this building into El Bohio Community Center, a vibrant art gallery, educational institution, and community organizing space. Unfortunately, during Mayor Giuliani's last days in office, the city evicted El Bohio community center, which had been sold to a private developer and notable Giuliani campaign contributor. Since this sale, there has been a constant campaign by community members and local politicians to return this building to community hands. In a major win for activists, El Bohio was granted landmark status in 2006, a designation which limited development plans and forbade the wholesale demolition of the building.

CHARAS also ran many outreach programs that began to reclaim and refurbish community spaces. Several gardens were founded by CHARAS; additionally, one of the buildings they helped to reclaim was fitted with solar panels and sustainable wind power on the roof. CHARAS also led the charge to implement new green policy measures, such as the program by which locally produced energy can be sold back to ConEdison.

CHARAS also housed sustainable transit solutions, such as Recycle a Bike, through which members of the community could learn how to fix and maintain their own bicycles. Recycle a Bike played a key role in the effort to get children on bicycles; they frequently held “kids-only” bike rides.



Avenue C, Lower East Side Recycle A Bicycle Location
c. 2002

**SUSTAINABILITY:
THE CITY WANTS IN**



Christine Datz-Romero and Carl Hultberg
1987

In 1986, the Village Green Recycling Team (then one of only three recycling centers in Manhattan) began to use community gardens as drop-off points for recycling. These recycling points took off, and community members immediately began to bring their recyclable waste to the gardens.

Specially designed non-polluting vehicles and classic bicycles were outfitted to handle the recycling.

Eventually, Village Green's recycling program grew to be so successful that the city itself wanted in: NYC acquired, systematized, and regulated the recycling program through city initiatives, ultimately creating the recycling infrastructure that we have today.

Christine Datz-Romero and Carl Hultberg were integral to the recycling movement in New York City, building drop-off spaces at community gardens in the Lower East Side and putting pressure on the city to create a large-scale recycling program. Datz-Romero also pioneered in the fields of local composting, compost-collection, and e-waste collection; each of these projects was firmly rooted in the East Village. She currently serves as the co-founder and executive director of the Lower East Side Ecology Center.



Carl Hultberg
1990

Environmentalist Carl Hultberg, pictured at the 6th Avenue recycling center, poses with a custom green recycling vehicle built at the Hub Station. Activists not only spurred on the recycling movement, but also came up with environmentally friendly ways to collect recyclable waste.



Wind Turbine at East 11th Street
Mid 1970s

Photo courtesy of Marlis Momber

In the 1970s, architects Travis Price and David Norris took over a five-story tenement building that was not reliant on the city's electrical grid. To sustainably provide power, they installed a wind turbine and solar panels. Soon, the building was producing more electricity than it was using. Price and Norris wired the building into the city's power grid; when the architects sought to be reimbursed for the overflow, ConEdison tried to force the architects to disconnect. In a landmark legal ruling, they won their case against the power company. This ruling set a precedent allowing New Yorkers to sell unused energy back to ConEd.

**BICYCLE
ACTIVISM**



Auto Free NY Demonstration 2001

TIME'S UP! environmental organization demonstrates with Auto-Free New York in Herald Square to advocate for green infrastructure and pressure the city to create auto-free zones for safer streets.



Critical Mass Bike Lift October 2003

TIME'S UP! led weekly group bike rides. The rides frequently ended in Times Square, with riders raising their bikes above their heads, demanding that Times Square become an auto-free zone.

From 1995 to 2007, TIME'S UP! and other organizations led thousands of group rides, ultimately creating new ridership and pressuring the city to create the green infrastructure that we now enjoy.



Bike Lift at Andre Anderson Memorial September 2005

Bicyclists rode out to the memorial for Andre Anderson, a 14-year-old boy who was riding his bike when he was struck and killed by an SUV in the Rockaways on September 24, 2005. Bicycle advocacy groups organized vigils and memorials for pedestrians and cyclists. These memorials alerted the community to dangerous intersections and pressured the city to create safe and sustainable urban design.



Bicycle Repair Workshop

Bike repair class and workshop at La Plaza Community Garden, located at E. 9th St. and Avenue C.

Bicycle activists from the neighborhood wanted to transform the rest of New York City to allow for the spread of non-polluting, affordable transit options and promote sustainable green infrastructure.

The biking-centered environmentalist organization TIME'S UP! led weekly confidence-building group bike rides from the Lower East Side to the rest of the city. The rides frequently ended in Times Square, with riders raising their bikes above their heads, demanding that Times Square become an auto-free zone.

These group bike rides created a safe place for new riders, increasing everyday commuter biking.

Spaces like the Hub Station, located at 81 East 3rd Street, next door to the Hell's Angels clubhouse, actively redesigned and created a wide array of non-polluting vehicles, including New York City's pedicabs. Environmental advocates brought a collection of used pedicabs from Florida to Manhattan, refurbished the vehicles, and introduced them to New York City. There are now thousands of these zero-emissions pedicabs transporting people all across the city.

The TIMES UP! environmental organization space on 49 East Houston Street taught people how to maintain their bicycles through skill-sharing events led by volunteer mechanics. They also organized direct actions, demonstrations, and group bike rides that ultimately prompted changes to the city's infrastructure including bike lanes, auto free plazas, greenways, bridge access, parks, and sustainable urban design that has spread across the East Coast of the United States.



The Hub Station, 2001

The Hub Station, located on East 3rd Street, designed and built low-tech, non-polluting vehicles. Special dump-trikes and front-loading vehicles were built for recycling pickup programs. Later, this is where the New York pedicabs began—there are now over a thousand pedicabs in NYC in daily use.



TIME'S UP! Environmentalist Organization at 49 E Houston, c. 2004

The TIME'S UP! space at 49 E. Houston Street was a hub of environmentalist organizing and activism. TIME'S UP! was involved in everything from supporting animal rights to creating/lobbying for sustainable urban infrastructure. The organization helped to build a more bike-friendly city with bike lanes, greenways, and auto-free parks/plazas. This photograph shows the early stages of a rally to support the newly-formed pedicab industry in NYC.

**TOMPKINS
SQUARE PARK**

City bureaucrats were threatened by many of the autonomous community initiatives that they saw forming, and often sought to break them apart. In the late 1980s, the Lower East Side community took a stand against city interference, and began holding daily protests at Tompkins Square Park to protect their squats, homes, and community spaces.

The city quickly responded by attempting to impose a 1 AM curfew in the park, sparking the famous Tompkins Square riot of August 6, 1988. Amid public outrage over the police repression that night, the city was forced to rescind the curfew, and the park remained open 24/7.

The protesting and rioting against gentrification and in support of community values continued for years; finally, the park was ordered closed by the city in June of 1991. Bulldozers were sent in to destroy the park's bandshell in an act of psychological violence meant to strip away the essential community bond of music. The city knew that it would be able to weaken the community if it could stop their creation of music and art.



Tompkins Square Park Bandshell
Memorial Day, 1991



No Housing No Peace, May 1989

Photo courtesy of John McBride

Demonstrators supported a plan for affordable housing in “Loisada” (the Puerto Rican rendering of Lower East Side) conceived of in the mid 1980s by the Joint Planning Council (JPC), a coalition of housing activist organizations. The plan called for all abandoned, city-owned property on the Lower East Side to be developed as low-income housing. By the late 1980s, however, the city and the JPC reached a new agreement. The Cross-Subsidy Plan would develop 50% of public land at market rates to subsidize low-income housing for the other 50%. The plan was popularly referred to in the neighborhood as the “Double-Cross Plan.”



Photo courtesy of Betsy Herzog

When the park reopened in 1993 following “renovations” (an urban design project that made it more difficult for groups of demonstrators to congregate), the bandshell was gone and a midnight curfew was implemented.

Despite the city’s attempts to discourage communal gatherings, the park has continued to serve as an assembly site for recent activism such as the Occupy Wall Street movement, which was first organized from Tompkins Square Park in summer 2011 before establishing its encampment in the Financial District and spreading to the rest of the country.

ATTACK ON COMMUNITY



Garden of Eden Before Destruction, 1983
Image courtesy of Harvey Wang and Amy Brost

The city, however, was not merely after the destruction/“redesign” of Tompkins Square Park. In the process, they sought to remake the neighborhood and create opportunities for corporate expansion and gentrification on the Lower East Side. Despite communal organizing and solidarity, many neighborhood spaces (including homesteads, squats, community centers, and even some community gardens) were lost to the city’s bulldozers and wrecking balls.

From 1975-1980, gardener and activist Adam Purple designed, cultivated, and expanded a community garden known as the Garden of Eden. Located on Eldridge Street, the garden became a symbol of sustainable agriculture and community on the Lower East Side. After this five-year period, the garden—which consisted of a number of concentric circles around a central yin-yang symbol—measured over 15,000 square feet. In 1985, Judge Vincent L. Broderick of the Federal District Court ruled that the garden was to be demolished. On January 8th, 1986, ten years later, The Garden of Eden was destroyed.



Bulldozing Chico Mendez Garden, 11th St between Ave A & B
December 30, 1997

The Chico Mendez Mural Community Garden (named for the martyred rainforest defender in Brazil) was created in the early 1990s through the work of sculptor, Ken Hiratsuka, and neighborhood muralist "Chico". Chico and others brought trees, plants and art to the space that had been a vacant lot since the early 1970s. The park grew without city support in a neighborhood that had suffered in previous years from violence, drugs and crime. It was widely utilized by people in the neighborhood and became a fixture in the community,

In 1996, the city exercised its claim of ownership on the land and Mayor Giuliani decided to sell the plot to real-estate developers. This was the beginning of a widespread initiative by the Giuliani Administration to auction off the gardens to developers. A community uproar and protest followed the decision. In the end, the attempt to save the garden was futile, and on New Year's Eve 1997 the land was bulldozed for condominiums.



Esperanza Garden Occupation
December 27, 1999

One particularly notable clash between community organizers and the city took place at Esperanza Community Garden on East 9th Street. The city had plans to raze the garden and seize the land for a new housing development. Activists occupied the garden around the clock to stop its destruction. The More Gardens Coalition, community members, and TIMES UP! environmental organization helped spur a campaign to save the garden, which attracted activists from across the country.

When the city came to demolish Esperanza Community Garden on February 15, 2000, over one hundred people gathered to defend it, with many chaining themselves to cement blocks and other objects to buy time as lawyers and activists descended upon the state courthouse to request a temporary restraining order that would prevent the impending demolition. Unwilling to wait for the judge's order, the city went ahead and demolished the garden; most of the activists were arrested.

Infuriated by the city's refusal to wait for his ruling, Judge Richard Huttner responded by granting a temporary restraining order which protected all remaining gardens citywide. This allowed time for a permanent deal to save most of the remaining gardens, brokered by then-New York State Attorney General Eliot Spitzer. The so-called Spitzer Agreement remains in force today.



13th Street Forcible Evictions, 1995

Photograph courtesy of John Penley

As real estate prices began to rise, the New York Police Department forcibly evicted residents of 541 and 545 East 13th Street squats. For many months, the residents (joined by neighbors and community members) built barricades to resist eviction; the squatters also brought lawsuits against the city.

On May 30th, 1995, in a show of overwhelming force, NYPD stormed the two buildings with an armored vehicle, helicopters, and battalions of officers in full riot gear.



13th Street Eviction Protests, 1995

In the days following the raids and forced evictions on 13th Street, residents built a mock tank, protesting the state-sanctioned violence and publicly demonstrating in the hopes of reclaiming their homes.

Today, homesteads and squats serve as a model example of how tight-knit communities can work together, rely on each other, share knowledge, and imagine ways of living unburdened by corporate or governmental structures.

**EAST VILLAGE
RESILIENCE**



Last Car Through Washington Square, 1958

Photograph courtesy of Claire Tankel

Community members rallied together to eliminate cars from Washington Square Park, in the heart of Greenwich Village, in the late 1950s. On November 1, 1958, Stanley Tankel drove a ceremonial "last car through Washington Square."

Steal This Radio

Pirate radio station *Steal This Radio* makes headlines in local *Shadow* underground newspaper. At the time, corporate media dominated New York City's news coverage.

Before the advent of social media, community-run newspapers like *The Shadow* and the *East Villager*, along with pirate radio stations such as *Steal This Radio*, offered access to alternative local news.

Steal This Radio began broadcasting in November of 1995; they continued to put out local news, event information, and cultural programming until the U.S. District Court issued an injunction against the station in March of 1999.

LONG DISTANCE CALLS FOR 3 CENTS A MINUTE (Page 18)

the SHADOW

INFORMATION IS STRENGTH • KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

50¢

\$1.00 OUT OF TOWN
MAY/JUNE 1996
ISSUE #38



A PIRATE RADIO STATION IS BORN!!



Blackout Books Storefront
48 Avenue B
c. 1997

On October 15, 1994, anarchist bookstore and info-shop Blackout Books opened their storefront. If you had just train-hopped in from out of town, Blackout Books was the place you would head to find the most up-to-date information on how to get involved in local activism. They also housed the eviction watchlist, a call-list to community members for emergency mobilization in the case that a garden, squat, or community center was being threatened.



Reclaim the Streets, Astor Place and Broadway
1998

The first NYC Reclaim the Streets (RTS) public action took place at Astor Place and Broadway in October 1998. The grassroots movement put public pressure on the city to change their hyper-polluting car culture and encouraged redesigning the city in a safer and more sustainable way.



Reclaim the Streets, 7th Street and Avenue A
April 1999

Reclaim the Streets protesters on the corner of 7th Street and Avenue A demonstrate for collective ownership of public space, eco-friendly transit options, and a move away from corporate forces in urban planning.



Community Reclaiming the Waterfront, c. 2000

Activists continued to reclaim abandoned land all over the city. In a Mayday RTS action, activists put pressure on the city to open the Brooklyn waterfront by staging a demonstration under the Manhattan Bridge. Later, this space would become the 85-acre Brooklyn Bridge Park.



Cars Out of the Parks!

In a campaign that spanned the course of several decades, environmental groups TIMES UP! and Transportation Alternatives advocated to make Central Park and Prospect Park auto-free through direct action and traffic-calming rides. Creating auto-free areas in such famous spaces as Times Square and Central Park encouraged other American cities to embrace a more sustainable, less auto-centric approach to urban planning.

These grassroots environmental initiatives have also sparked a renaissance of green tourism in New York City. From the bustling reclaimed tracks of the highline, to urban biking tours across Manhattan, to concerts in pedestrian plazas and auto-free parks, visitors from around the world have embraced New York's moves towards sustainability and human-centered urban development. The demonstrable economic benefits of green tourism have compelled the city to invest in permanent environmental projects and lasting sustainable infrastructure.

**MUSEUM OF
RECLAIMED
URBAN SPACE**

155 Avenue C, New York, New York 10009

As a living history of urban activism, the Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space (MoRUS) chronicles the East Village community's history of grassroots action. It celebrates the local activists who transformed abandoned spaces and vacant lots into vibrant community spaces and gardens. Many of these innovative, sustainable concepts and designs have since spread out to the rest of the city and beyond.

The museum was founded in 2012 by volunteers from TIMES UP! environmental organization in New York City. Besides using the long history and photo/video archives of the organization, these volunteers helped to physically build the museum space in C Squat, a legendary punk music squat in the East Village. The squat, itself a reclaimed abandoned building, is surrounded by community gardens full of life, community, activism, and organizing.

The mission of MoRUS is to preserve the history of grassroots activism and promote environmentally-sound, community-based urban ecologies. MoRUS pursues three main goals: archive and document the history of activism in the Lower East Side, East Village, & Alphabet City; educate visitors with exhibitions and guided tours of the neighborhood; and empower individuals to participate in the process for sustainable change and urban design with workshops and events.

For more information, go to morusnyc.com



Working on MoRUS, December 2011

TIMES UP! volunteers building the Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space in C squat.



Composting Workshop, 2017

MoRUS partners with La Plaza Community Garden to host a series of composting workshops teaching gardening fundamentals.



Archival Efforts, 2016

Museum staff members work to preserve and protect community/activist history through archival work including digitizing photographs, saving videos, and preserving relevant art, pamphlets, and activist literature.



Bee Workshop, August 2020

MoRUS partners with TIMES UP! to host a beekeeping workshop in a community garden at 9th and Avenue C. There are seven community gardens that keep beehives on the Lower East Side.



Children at the Museum, 2015

School outreach programming at MoRUS.



Sustainability Tour, 2016

MoRUS guide leads sustainability tour of community gardens, squats, and urban street design in the East Village. This photograph shows a community garden on 7th Street and Avenue C.



Rotating History Exhibit at the Museum

The first floor of MoRUS, exhibiting original 1980s activist street stencils.



Urban Design Students Visiting Umbrella House

Students visiting Umbrella House Squat's rooftop garden/urban farm.



Children's Magical Garden



X UP! Earth Day Bike Ride, 1995



MoRUS Recycled Fashion Show, 2012



Acknowledgments

Thank you to all the volunteers and activists at MoRUS and TIMES UP! for making this possible despite the city's continuous efforts to destroy, gentrify, and corporatize our communities. The grassroots activism born in the Lower East Side helped to reclaim and sustainably change New York City and beyond. Not only is it a less toxic city, but it is also safer, more friendly place to live.

Special thanks to the MoRUS Board: Bill Di Paola, Heidi Boghosian, Brooke Demos & Stephanie Culen.

This publication was conceived of by the Museum's Director, Bill Di Paola. Mr. Di Paola is a cofounder of MoRUS and the founder of TIMES UP! environmental organization. This catalog was coauthored by Bill Di Paola and Jem Stern, with layout and design by Alicia Niebrzydowski.

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We are deeply grateful to our local photographers for their extensive historical and contemporary documentation. Many of the photographs included in this volume were taken by MoRUS and TIMES UP! volunteers; in all other cases, we have made every attempt to credit the original photographer.

